





Below this, spreads the lawn on every side—not level, but gently waving, and covered with grass as soft, as smooth, and as downy as velvet; and everywhere the eye roves with pleasure over a turf of brilliant intense green, except where it is variegated with the brilliant, silvery work of gay varietal, or trellised arbors, or reservoirs, or single magnificent forest trees left standing in honor of their monarchical grandeur. The parterres are rich, beautiful, and fragrant beyond description; there our hot-house plants bloom in the open air; and there our common garden flowers—violets, lilacs, roses, myrtles, arbutus, and immortelles—others—flourish with surpassing luxuriance. The arbors, of delicate trellis-work and elegant form, are shaded and adorned with running vines of rich Armenian and cape jessamine, honeysuckles, and woadbines. The reservoirs contained gold fish, and other ornamental specimens of the piscatorial kingdom.

This extensive and beautiful lawn is surrounded by an iron open-work fencing, very light and elegant in appearance, yet very strong and impassable. Three ornamental gates relieve the uniformity of the iron trellis; one on the north leads through to the orange groves, always inviting and delightful, whether in full bloom, and shedding its golden perfume in the spring, or laden with the golden fruit in the fall. The gate on the north admitted into the vineyard, where every variety of the finest and rarest grapes flourished in luxuriant abundance. The one on the east is central between these two others, and leads from the lawn down to the white and pebbly beach of the Pearl, where a pretty boat, bearing the name of the convention of the ramblers who might desire to cross the river.

And then the curving river itself is well named the Pearl, from the soft, semi-transparent glow of roseate, whitish, or saffron tints, caught from the heavens.

Forever in soft water, the rich contrast, the hills, and groves, and cotton-fields—the latter, one of the gayest features in Southern scenery. They are sometimes a mile square. They are planted in straight rows, six feet apart, and the earth between them, of a rich Spanish-red, is kept entirely clear from weeds. The plants grow to the height of seven feet, and spread in full flower, bearing brilliant white and gold-hued flowers. When in full bloom, a cotton-field by itself is a gorgeous landscape. Beyond these hills, and groves, and cotton-fields, are other cotton-fields, and groves, and hills, extending on and on, until afar off they blend with the horizon, in soft, indistinct hues, mingled together like the tints of the clouds.

I have led you through the beautiful grounds immediately around and in front of the villa; but behind the mansion, and back of the grove, there are gardens and orchards, and still other fields of cotton, and out-houses, and offices, and the negro village, and the quarters, and the stables, and the carriage house, and the kitchen, and the more beautiful. I wish to introduce you to her for whom this charming home had been adorned and perfected.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

#### EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

Tipton, Cedar co., Iowa, Dec. 21, 1852.—I hope still to be able to send you a few names to add to your list, from time to time, as I find that if a man can be induced to take your paper, he is most sure to bring with him the time for working copies. I would just suggest to the friends in the East, whether in view of our infancy and weakness in Iowa, and the peculiar state of the public mind among us—which is now very unsettled, just in the condition to be favorably impressed—it would not be right and expedient for them to lend us some assistance, in the form of lectures and funds, to advance the good cause.

Payson, Adams co., Ill., Dec. 27, 1852.—Last year, but three copies of the *Era* were taken in this place; they, however, were read by more than five times that number of individuals, and now the readers are increased in the same proportion to more than fifty. The expectation that future articles from the pen of Mrs. Stowe will adorn your paper, has no doubt materially induced the increase in the list of subscribers in this place; but the principles which you so ably and fearlessly advocate are beginning to take root here, many acknowledging their superiority over those advocated by the old parties, and avowing that they have voted for the last time with Hunkerism.

Leavitt, Lincoln co., Me., Dec. 28, 1852.—We have over 100 *Hale* votes in this town, and more than 100 more that say they would have voted for him if there had been any chance of his election. I believe that there is enough of just such *Hale* men in the States to have elected him, if they had all voted for him. I am sure that we could have carried this State, and that is one of the best of our friends of freedom will but keep organized, we can carry the entire North before the next election.

Troy, Oakland co., Mich., Jan. 3, 1853.—On the 21st of October last, Senators Cass and Rich, Gov. McClelland, ex-Mr. C. Stewart, and Gen. Stevens, M. C. (since elected to this district), with others, attended and made six or eight speeches to four hundred spectators, and on the 31st we raised a pole, 107 feet high, at the town-house, two miles from the village; and on the 3d of November this town deposited 36 ballots for *Hale*, for vice, and 36 for Scott. Thursday evening last, we were organized, heard speeches, and adjourned for one week. We are trying to extend the circulation of the *Free Democrat*, to circulate the documents, and double our voters.

Chazy, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1853.—We, as a nation, have gone too far in the wrong of extending slavery. We cannot go back. We must take the consequences; and as we have sown the wind, we also shall reap the whirlwind. If Jefferson trembled for his country in his day, what should the good man do when slavery is the national, life-giving evil? We can get a nomination to office as President unless he is known to have pledged himself to the service and interests of the slave power?

Don't despair; there is a "good time coming!"—Ed. *Era*.

York, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1853.—And now, one word of exhortation. As far as you can, persuade Free Democrats of the importance of an early and a full organization. Only look at it—with next to no organization, we have made the hosts of the enemy tremble; what may we not do in the next four years, if we organize at once, and thoroughly, vigorously, and energetically bring the truth to bear upon the minds of the people!

Pine Grove, Gallia co., O., Dec. 22, 1852.—Would it not be a good plan to circulate at once, systematically and thoroughly, a sufficient number of Free Soil documents to place at least one in the hands of every voter? The "Patriot for the People" did good service here. Those who read them have ever since given to Hunkerism a hesitating, doubtful support. The platform, and the speeches of Giddings, Mann, and Townsend, have also had a good effect, as shown by the increased vote at the last election. Van Hook and his party in this township, *Hale* received 36. We should have circulated many more of these documents if we could have procured them in time; but the hopes of doing good are better now than ever before.

Somerset, Niagara co., N. Y., Jan. 8, 1853.—Whoever reads the *Era* among us, is very sure to come out within the year a Democrat.

Steuensville, O., Jan. 3, 1853.—Believing as I do in the principles laid down in your prospectus, I hope this year will not close without fifty thousand subscribers on your list.

Manchester, Dec. 31, 1852.—Our vote was small in this town—confined almost entirely to the readers of the *Era*, some of whom had never even thought before that they could vote with any but the old parties. We count on all that read it a year.

Newton, Mass., Dec. 30, 1852.—We shall be delighted to know that the *Era* is preaching truth to 20,000 voters in the *Era* has fled; it comforts us some to know that it has reached half that number already.

A friend in Boston, determined to circulate information among the people, writes—

Boston, Dec. 28, 1852.—I have hopes of increasing this list to ten, and thus making the whole number sixty for this year's exertions, which must answer for a beginning.

A fair illustration of what individual efforts may accomplish.—Ed. *Era*.

Patton, Dec. 30, 1850.—The vote in this place was 131 for Pierce; 136 for Scott; and for John P. Hale we gave 113—decidedly a gain; and we intend to attend to matters in this town, and by the next Presidential election hope to give John P. Hale, or whoever our candidate may be, a good majority.

Auburn, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1852.—I apprehend we shall have to make fight in our State on the slave question, over the proposed re-establishment of the nine months' Slave Law. O, shame to my country, that such a base thing should be proposed in a civilized community. It is advocated by the *Allany Register*, a Silver Gray Whig paper. If it should be brought into our Legislature, I think it will draw the lines anew, and give Free Democracy a large increase in the State. Our New York merchants will doubtless advocate its passage, or any other bill that would give them trade. O, what baseness!

Oakbrook, Iowa, Dec. 25, 1852.—I am satisfied that if all the voters of the Union would give your paper an impartial reading for one year, John P. Hale would be our next President.

Wilkesville, O., Jan. 6, 1853.—Depend upon it, John P. Hale will receive such a vote here in '53 as was never given before for liberty in this part of Ohio. Many Whigs say they have voted the Whig ticket for the last time, and many Democrats seem much dissatisfied. You will hear a good report from us at the next election. Such a haul of *Eras* now come to this office as fairly astonishes the natives. One thing speaks well for your subscribers here—they are all good temperance men.

### WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1853.

#### TERMS OF THE NATIONAL ERA.

One copy, one year — \$2  
Three copies " " " 6  
Five copies " " " 10  
Ten copies " " " 15

These terms regulate the price of the *Era* for single copies, and for clubs, to old or new subscribers. Three, five, or ten old subscribers, for example, by clubbing, may have so many copies of the *Era* for \$3, \$5, or \$15.

#### AGENTS AND OLDS.

Agents are entitled to fifty cents on each new yearly subscriber, and twenty-five cents on each renewed subscriber—except in the case of clubs.

A club of three subscribers, one of whom may be an old one, at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the *Era* for three months; a club of five, two of whom may be old ones, at \$8, to a copy for six months; a club of ten, five of whom may be old ones, at \$15, to a copy for one year. Money to be forwarded by mail, at our risk. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit. It will be seen that the price of the paper, single copy, is two dollars a year. Agents sometimes allow a subscriber, whom they obtain or renew, the benefit of their commission, so that the subscriber, by their kindness, gets his paper for \$1.50, or \$1.75, as the case may be.

Mr. Wm. ALCOCK, No. 328 Lombard street, is our agent for the city of Philadelphia, and is fully authorized to receipt for subscriptions to this paper.

Mr. A. will deliver the paper to subscribers, at their residences or places of business, on the payment of fifty cents per annum in addition to the regular subscription price.

Single copies of the paper may also be had at his residence.

If any of our Philadelphia subscribers are in arrears to Mr. A., they are requested to make immediate payment to him, as we have given him positive instructions to cut off all who have not paid for the paper in advance.

The Merchants' Exchange Bank, of Washington, D. C., we know nothing of. It will not be received in payment for subscriptions to this paper; nor will any other, purporting to be issued in this city or Georgetown, D. C., except the following:

Bank of Commerce, Georgetown; Hugh B. Sweeney, Cashier.  
Bank of the Metropolis, Washington; J. W. Maury, President; Richard Smith, Cashier.  
Bank of Washington, Washington; William Gunton, President; Jas. Adams, Cashier.  
Patriotic Bank, Washington; G. C. Grammer, President; C. Bester, Cashier.  
Exchange Bank, Washington; W. Selden, President; W. C. Bester, Cashier.  
Corporation of Georgetown, D. C.; H. M. Addison, Mayor; W. Jewell, Assistant Clerk.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.—We continue to give extracts from our correspondence. We know not how we can convey a better idea of the Independent Democratic movement; of the intentions, the efforts, and the hopes of its supporters.

THE INDEPENDENT PRESS.—Our friends in nearly all the States, when they send us new subscribers, say that they could have forwarded us many more, but for the claims of the local Anti-Slavery press. While determined to extend the circulation of the *Era*, they are equally determined to sustain their own State papers. This is right. There is a wide field for us all; the People are ready to hear; give them the papers.

To those who suppose that the large increase in our circulation is at the expense of kindred papers, we commend the notices we have made this week of new Anti-Slavery papers, and of improvements in those already established. The record would have been larger, if we had had more room.

DR. WILLIAM ELDER, of Philadelphia, (our correspondent *Senior*), at the request of a number of gentlemen in that city, has agreed to deliver a course of lectures on Productive Industry and the Theory of the Organization of Labor. We should like to be in Philadelphia to hear them.

SENATOR UPHAM, of Vermont, died at his lodgings in Washington, last Friday evening, after a painful illness.

#### REORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY.

Senator Stockton has reported a bill in the Senate for the reorganization of the Navy. It recommends a retired list, deprecates promotion by seniority without regard to merit, &c., and suggests the abolition of the grade of Masters and Passed Midshipmen.

For the seamen, it recommends "such increase of pay as will approximate the amount paid by the commercial marine, and proposes rewards of merit, besides opening the way to promotion to the sailor boy whose conduct is worthy of it."

We are glad to see these reforms, which we have often insisted upon in the *Era*, at last receiving attention in the proper quarter. One other clause might be added to the bill with advantage, and that is, a provision for well-furnished libraries on all our vessels of war.

SLAVERY IN PENNSYLVANIA.—A bill has been introduced in the Senate of Pennsylvania, to allow slaveholders the privilege of transit through that State with their slaves.

Mr. CLIFFORD (Whig) has been elected Governor of Massachusetts.

THE HON. MR. FITZPATRICK has been elected by the Legislature of Alabama to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Vice President.

#### "SLAVERY AND ITS DEFENDERS"

Under this title we commence this week the publication of an article from the pen of "A North Carolinian." It is dispassionate, clear, and conclusive. We commend it specially to our Southern readers. It may interest them to know that the writer is a native and citizen of North Carolina; that he has never resided in a non-slaveholding State; that he has been educated amidst slaveholding institutions; and that his warm sympathies are with the Southern People. No man has a clearer idea of Slavery, none understands better its workings, socially and economically. The immediate occasion of his article is, the pamphlet lately issued in defence of Slavery by "A Carolinian," which has been circulated largely at the North and in England. This controversy on the great question, carried on by two Southern men, possesses peculiar interest.

#### THE NECESSITY OF ORGANIZATION.

If anything be wanting to complete the demonstration of the necessity of a vigorous organization of the friends of Freedom, it will be found in the manifest purpose of Northern Hunkers to enforce compliance with the demands of the Slave Power. The election of Gen. Pierce they consider a popular verdict in their favor, and they have begun, as if acting on a preconcerted plan, to take timely measures for the consolidation of their power. What may have been their former party relations matters nothing, provided they have preserved themselves from the taint of Free-Soilism. Hunker Democrats and Hunker Whigs, oblivious of old party differences, lovingly embrace, and mingle their vows at the altar of Slavery.

At the obsequies in New York in honor of Daniel Webster, Hunker Democrats walked in procession, with bold devices signaling the seventh of March speech of the deceased orator as that which specially commanded their sympathy and admiration.

Hunker Whigs in New York and elsewhere, not only voted but electioneered for Gen. Pierce.

In Massachusetts, a similar combination, availing itself of the question in regard to the Maine Liquor Law, succeeded in overthrowing the coalition of Liberals. It is true, the bastard Democracy, that issued its private circulars against the true Democracy, and affiliated with the Whigs, did not secure ascendancy for itself, but it gave it to the Whigs. The results of the coalition were, a Whig Legislature, consequently a Whig Governor, and with one or two exceptions a Whig delegation in Congress.

What additional evidence is needed to show the unrelenting purpose of the Hunker supporters of General Pierce, to shake off and put down the Democracy of Liberty and Progress?

In Maine, as we noticed briefly last week, proscription is to be attempted on a large scale. Legislative resolves of former days against Slavery are to be expunged, and no man who at any time sustained or countenanced the Wilnot Proviso is to be supported for the United States Senate. The Liberal Democrats are to be disfranchised—converted into "heavers of wood and drawers of water" to their Hunker rulers.

The exclusion of Senators Hale, Chase, and Sumner, from the committees of the Senate, on the ground, as was alleged by Mr. Bright, that they did not belong to either of the "healthful political organizations of the country," was dictated by the same intolerant spirit. The managers in that disgraceful movement were clearly under the impression that they were but anticipating the policy of the Administration of Gen. Pierce.

We have now to add to the record of these acts of servility, movements lately set on foot in the Legislatures of Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania.

In Ohio, Mr. Cushing, a Hunker Whig Senator from Gallia county, has introduced in the Ohio Senate, a bill "to prevent the settlement of blacks and mulattoes in that State." Soon after the organization of the State Government, a system of legislation looking to this end was established in Ohio, but an experience of two score years demonstrated its utter inefficiency. It was a disgrace to the civilization of the State, promoted not a single interest of the white population, was a source of unnumbered evil to the colored people, and totally failed to prevent their immigration. In obedience to the improved public opinion of 1848, and to the demands of the Free Democracy, this system of laws was at last swept from the statute books. This Mr. Cushing, inflated with the notion that the election of Gen. Pierce is an evidence of the revival of the Pro-Slavery spirit, would restore the infamous black code, and doubtless he relies for success in his undertaking upon a combination of the Hunkers of both the old parties.

Following in his footsteps, in obedience to the sordid spirit of trade, and anxious to demonstrate to the South the devotion of the Pierce Party to the interests of Slavery, Mr. Taylor, of New York city, has given notice of a bill for the re-enactment of the law allowing slaveholders a limited time of residence in the State with their slaves. More than ten years ago this law was repealed. Since that time, the State has been free from the contamination of Slavery. Public Sentiment has been satisfied. The South has uttered no complaint. Saratoga has lost none of its Southern visitors, New York nothing of its Southern trade. But, somebody in Virginia, instead of sending his slaves directly South, attempted to ship them at New York, in defiance of the Laws and Constitution. He was of course deprived of the slaves. Sordid merchants availed themselves of the occasion to advertise their loyalty to the South. Sordid politicians were glad of a chance to make a display of their Nationality. The Slave Power saw its advantage, and its organs clamored against the State policy of New York as repugnant to the Federal Constitution and the comity of neighboring States. Surely the Party of Nationality, which elected General Pierce on the issue—No more Slavery Agitation—would not tolerate such a policy: a restoration of the old law, allowing slaveholders to carry their slaves with them, and to command their unpaid services in a State whose citizens are obliged to pay for services rendered, would be its first duty! So Mr. Taylor thinks, and hence the Pierce Party in the Assembly of New York is called upon to prove its loyalty to Slavery by responding to this demand. The Hunkers will of course unite in this honorable work. The *Allany Register* (Fillmore paper) is in favor of the proposition of Mr. Taylor, and the *Albany Argus* (one of the Pierce organs) thus bitterly rebukes the *Evening Journal* for its opposition to it.

"It is the habit with the *Evening Journal* and its affiliated presses to denounce as 'servile' even a decent degree of respect for the injunctions and guarantees of the Constitution of the United States, and to exhibit its freedom from all such restraints and its devotion to the 'higher law,' by precisely such taunts and epithets. With that kindred school, all are 'double-faced' who do not conform to its patriotic standard of oppugnancy to any and all parts of the national compact which stand in the way of Abolitionism and its pestilent and dangerous designs.

"We shall certainly be surprised if this malign spirit, so signally and *highly rebuked* at the recent election by the patriotism and sense of justice and right of the American people, shall be found to pervade any considerable portion of the Whig members of the Legislature. On the

contrary, we look for the speedy passage of Mr. Taylor's bill into a law."

The result of the recent election, as usual, is referred to, to sustain every infamous concession to Slavery.

The Hunkers of Pennsylvania—we will not admit that they are Democrats—men who go for removing restrictions on Slavery and imposing restrictions on trade, who place the interests of coal and iron above the rights of human beings, may call themselves Democrats, but they are traitors to the cause of Democracy—the Hunkers in Pennsylvania are not to be outstripped in the work of self-degradation. Governor Bigler, in his late annual message, seems anxious to lay the State open to the encroachments of Slavery.

"Recent difficulties in a neighboring State," he says, "have suggested the existence of a deficiency in our State laws, in reference to the conveyance of persons held to involuntary servitude from one State to another. The Pennsylvania statute of 1780 gave all persons passing through, or sojourning in the State for a brief period, the right to hold their domestic slaves. The act of 1847 repealed this provision, and the repealing sections of last session did not reinstate it. I therefore respectfully recommend that provision be made for the transit of the domestic slaves, through the limits of this Commonwealth. Such a law seems to be contemplated by the Constitution of the United States, and to be suggested by those rules of comity which should exist between the States, by the public peace, and by individual convenience."

In accordance with his recommendation, a bill has already been introduced, and the Hunkers of both parties will doubtless combine in its support.

What think the reasonable men of the country of these things? We appeal to those voters in the old parties who, without any desire to trespass on the rights of the slave States, desire to see the free States preserved from the inroads of Slavery—who, while willing to meet their constitutional obligations, are determined to yield nothing to the encroaching spirit of Slavery—are you prepared to submit to these ignominious exactions? Will you consent to sustain the ruling managers of your respective parties in their efforts to undo what the Anti-Slavery agitation of the last fifteen years has accomplished? Why not unite with the real Democracy of the country, now in process of rapid organization in a majority of the States, whose motto is, Union, Liberty, and Progress, and whose purpose it is, at every election, to confront Hunkerism and Slavery, and labor for the success of candidates openly and thoroughly committed to Anti-Slavery Principles?

The friends of Freedom must see that the times require the most powerful efforts on their part to resist the reactionary spirit, and roll back the tide of Pro-Slavery feeling which threatens to sweep away all that they have gained. Let them organize in every State, in every district, in every county, in every town. Let them establish a regular system for the circulation of documents and newspapers calculated to advance their principles. Let them marshal their forces in every election, whether State or National, and show their purpose to infuse the spirit and principles of True Democracy into every portion of the body politic.

#### KIDNAPPING.

The Baltimore papers contain the proceedings of the County Court, before Judge Constable, on the petition of Rachel Parker for her freedom. The claimant of Rachel and her sister Elizabeth had sent them to New Orleans with a lot of slaves for sale, but was compelled to fetch them back to Baltimore, that their claim for freedom might be tried before the County Court. The proceedings show that the attorneys of the claimant of Rachel as a slave gave the case before all of her witnesses had been examined, and she and her sister Elizabeth were declared to be entitled to their freedom by an order of Court.

There are one or two facts respecting this case which may be well to refer to. These girls had lived for years in Chester county, Pa., and were free in law and in fact; but those despicable characters, the kidnappers, pounced upon them and carried them off to a slave jail in Baltimore, where they were imprisoned. The gentleman with whom Rachel lived in Chester county, (Mr. Miller), followed her to Baltimore and endeavored to secure her release, but without success. On his way home from Baltimore, while standing on the platform of the railroad car, he too was kidnapped, and his dead body is the only evidence yet apparent of the foul play practiced on him. Those interested in concealing their crime, started a story that he had committed suicide; but a post-mortem examination, by competent physicians, showed that poison had been administered to him, and that afterwards he was hanged to a tree. Who his murderers were does not yet appear. The case comes on for trial, and before the testimony in relation to the death of Thomas C. Miller is produced, it is abandoned? Why is this? To say that the proof that Rachel Parker was a free girl was overwhelming, is only to repeat what those who claimed her as a slave knew before the trial commenced. Was there not some ulterior motive prompting them to this course? Is it not probable that they did not want the facts in relation to the death of Thomas C. Miller to come before the Court? Is it not possible that the testimony might have implicated some who were necessary to his murder? His blood cries from the ground, and the investigation should have gone on.

Attorney General Campbell, of Pennsylvania, took occasion to glorify the Administration which appointed him to his present station, and to covertly attack the Abolitionists, while expressing his satisfaction that the claim that Rachel Parker was a slave had been abandoned. Judge Bell, the other attorney employed by Pennsylvania, resides in Chester county, and was a neighbor of Mr. Miller. The published proceedings do not show that he expressed his acquiescence in the abandonment of the claim of Mrs. Dikehut. Was he satisfied that the circumstances attending the death of his neighbor should not be investigated? Curious questions sometimes suggest ugly answers. Until an effort is made to punish the murderers of Mr. Miller, I must be permitted to doubt the much-lauded brotherly feeling of Marylanders for Pennsylvanians, when the question of Slavery interferes to warp their feelings.

It is satisfactory to know that both Rachel and Elizabeth are now free from the clutches of those who endeavored to consign them to interminable bondage. A PENNSYLVANIAN.

#### DIPLOMATIC SALARIES.

The *New York Evening Post* lately published a long and very curious correspondence, containing the replies of our Ministers abroad, to inquiries addressed them from the Department of State, in regard to the sufficiency of their salaries, expenses of living, &c. With one or two exceptions, they represent their salaries as wholly insufficient to enable them to live in a style befitting the great Republic they represent. Mr. Rives says that a Minister at Paris, with a decent regard to his position, ought to spend at least \$12,000 a year; and Mr. Lawrence thinks the salary of a Minister at London ought to be \$20,000—his own expenses having exceeded that amount.

The subject will not, we presume, be acted upon during the present session, but may be taken up by the next Congress. The party

which has elected General Pierce will be called upon to say whether there is enough in the services which have been rendered, or are now rendered to the country by our foreign diplomacy, to authorize the increase of its expenses at least two-fold.

It seems to us that if the object of being represented abroad is, simply to take care of American interests, and to give a proper idea of the simplicity, dignity, and economy of democratic institutions, the present salaries are large enough. But if the great object be, to show that the Democracy of America can compete with the monarchical Governments of Europe in splendor and parade, not only are the present salaries inadequate, but also the increased salaries. To accomplish such an object, we should be obliged to augment the compensation to an indefinite amount.

#### OHIO DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, AND THE BALTIMORE PLATFORM.

Since our brief notice of this Convention was written, we have seen a full report of its proceedings in the *Ohio Statesman*. It assembled on the 8th, and the attendance was full. C. L. Vallandigham, of Montgomery, was chosen President, with twenty-one Vice Presidents and seven Secretaries.

The Convention resolved that the vote of the majority of all the delegates be necessary to a choice of candidates, and that the vote be given *viva voce*. The following persons were then nominated for the offices named:

For Governor, William Medill, of Fairfield; Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Bliss, of Allen; Supreme Judge, Thomas W. Bartley; Treasurer, John G. Breslin; Secretary of State, William Trewitt; Member of the Board of Public Works, Wayne Griswold; Attorney General, G. W. McCausie.

Mr. Jewett, of Muskingum, then moved that the Platform of the State Convention of 1852 be affirmed. A member moved a recess—another, adjournment *sine die*.

The contest was between the Liberals and Hunkers, but the Liberals prevailed, and the Convention took a recess till 8 o'clock P. M.

At the next session, Mr. Layman, of Washington, from the Committee on Resolutions, made the following report:

"1. Resolved, That the delegates, this day in Convention assembled, congratulate the Democracy of the United States on the election of Franklin Pierce and Wm. R. King, as President and Vice President of the United States.

"2. Resolved, That we adhere to the doctrines heretofore declared by the Democratic party of the State, in Convention assembled, by the resolutions following, viz.:

Here follow the resolutions of 1850, including the two resolves relating to Slavery, as follows:

"3. Resolved, That the people of Ohio now, as they always have done, look upon slavery as an evil, and unfavorable to the full development of the country, and to the best interests of its institutions; and that, entertaining these sentiments, they will at all times feel it to be their duty to use all power legally given by the terms of the national compact, to prevent its increase, to mitigate, and finally to eradicate the evil; but, he it further

"Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio do hereby affirm and re-affirm the doctrine, held by the early fathers of the Republic, and still maintained by the Democratic party in all the States, that to each State belongs the right to adopt and modify its own municipal laws, to regulate its own internal affairs, to hold and maintain an equal and independent sovereignty with every other State; and that upon these rights the National Legislature can neither legislate nor encroach."

The report was amended by adding the following resolve:

"That this Convention recommend the Treasurer of State and the treasurers of the several counties to decline receiving in payment of taxes, any of the notes of such banks and banking institutions in this State as have heretofore, or may hereafter refuse to pay their taxes." Agreed to.

The tug of war was now to come. Mr. Jewett, of Muskingum, moved to amend by adding:

"Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio endorse and approve the Platform adopted by the Democratic Baltimore Convention of 1852."

This, we suppose, was the test question. General Pierce had sanctioned the Baltimore Platform. His full adherence to it was made the condition of his election. The central organ had proclaimed that his Administration was to be conducted in accordance with its principles. The *New Hampshire Patriot*, printed at the place of his residence, and supposed to represent his views, had announced that in the disposition of his patronage past differences would be overlooked, provided the Baltimore Platform were endorsed. It became, therefore, the special interest of the office-seekers of Ohio, and of those who look to a Federal Administration as the real headship of a party, to bring the Democracy of their State into conformity with that Platform. Hence this movement of Mr. Jewett.

"We learn that it gave rise to an animated contention, which soon revealed so plainly the weakness of the Hunkers, that they were anxious to avoid a decision by withdrawing the resolution; but this the Liberals would not allow—they desired to show their disapprobation of the Baltimore Platform, and they did so, by laying the resolution on the table. This seemed to disrespectful to the National Platform; and Mr. Johnston, of Brown, moved a reconsideration of the vote. Another struggle ensued, which was terminated at last by laying the motion to reconsider on the table, by a vote of 169 to 148—and so the Baltimore Platform was nailed to the counter as base metal!"

The original report, with the Anti-Slavery resolves above quoted, was then adopted.

So the Convention not only put its seal of approbation on the Baltimore Platform, but reaffirmed the Anti-Slavery resolutions of former Conventions, and this, too, on the threshold of an Administration brought into power upon the Baltimore Platform, and pledged to maintain it!

The Washington *Union* is requested, by a resolution of the Convention, to publish the proceedings. We hope it will do so, with appropriate comments.

It will be highly satisfactory to Mr. Chase and Dr. Townsend to know that their course on the Question of Slavery has received the sanction of so respectable a Convention, authorized by representing the views of the Democratic Party of Ohio. The principles of its Anti-Slavery resolves have been faithfully acted upon by them; they have done what they could to give them effect. In refusing their support to General Pierce, they proved their fidelity to the Principles theoretically held by the Democratic Party. The Democratic Convention of Ohio rejected the Baltimore Platform; Messrs. Chase and Townsend rejected the Platform, and the nominees selected with an express view to give it practical force and effect. Their consistency deserves commendation and imitation.

It cannot be denied that the Pierce Democratic Party of Ohio stands upon higher ground than the Pierce Democratic Party of New York. The former, having assumed a sound Anti-Slavery position, in theory, has steadily maintained it, though its course has been inconsistent with its profession: the latter has failed, both in theory and practice. The Radical Democracy of New York has suffered itself to be drawn, by Hunker association and influence, into an express ratification of the Compromise and Fugitive Law, the prominent articles of faith in

the Baltimore Platform; and the declarations put forth by the later Democratic Conventions of New York contain no expression even of Anti-Slavery sympathies, to say nothing of principles. To what causes are we to ascribe this remarkable difference? First, to the action of a powerful independent organization in Ohio, embodying true Democratic Principles, and consistently adhering to them in policy, and to the



# CALENDAR.

1853.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	1853.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	July	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	29	30	31						31						
Feb.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Aug.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30							29	30	31				
March	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Sept.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31						29	30					
April	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30							29	30					
May	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Nov.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31						29	30					
June	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Dec.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30							29	30					



